For Governor .- Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson county.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Beriah Magoffin

of Mercer county. Attorney General .- W. R. Woolley, of Fay ette county. Auditor .- James A. Grinstead, of Fayette

county. Treasurer .- James H. Girrard, of Boyle Register .- Thomas J. Frazier, of Breathit county.

President of Board of Internal Improve-ments.—James M. Nesbitt, of Bath county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. J. D. Matthews, of Fayette county. The question was put by the chair, Shall these nominations be adopted by the convention? Whereupon they were unanimously

The convention was addressed by the Hon John C. Breckinridge, of whose speech the Kentucky Yeoman says:

"Major Breckinridge rose, and for half ar hour entertained the convention in some beautiful and eloquent remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to unfold the mysterie of Know-nothingism, but assured the assem-blage he had not obtained his information in regard to their principles within a lodge of the Order, but had received his knowledge of them from a source of undoubted reliability.

"At the close of his remarks he was ap-

plauded with deafening cheers." The committee on resolutions, through their

chairman, Colonel George A. Caldwell, reported the following preamble and resolu tions; which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas the Democrats of Kentucky have again assembled in convention to deliberate upon the condition of public affairs, and to present to the people Democratic candidates for State offices, it is eminently proper, on this occasion, that we again reaffirm our principles. and set forth, boldly and fully, the measures calculated to develop and carry out those prin ciples. Under the wise, expansive, and republican policy of the Democratic party, the area of civil and religious liberty has been vastly extended, and the Constitution has been preserved, and the Union has prospered until it attracts the attention and commands the respect and admiration of the civilized world. The doctrines for which the Democratic party have so long contended have become the settled policy in the administration of the federal government, and the general acquiescence of the nation attest their wisdom. But recently new and strange doctrines have arisen-political theories utterly subversive of the cardinal principles of our government, sustained by a system of secret organization at war with the spiri and genius of our Constitution, are being earnestly pressed upon the public consideration. and demand at our hands a firm and determ ined opposition. We have again to assert at llot-box great truths which we supposed to be fundamental, and to battle against errors which we believed belonged to another age, and forever at rest: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm the doctrines

set forth by the Democratic National Conventions held at Baltimore in 1848 and 1852.

2. Resolved, That the Democracy of Kentucky still cling with unfaltering devotion to the great principles of civil and religious lib-erty which have been transmitted to us from the fathers of the republic, and which are associated with so many glorious memories.

2. Resolved, That perfect equality of political rights among every class of citizens is the great fraternizing principle in a republican stitutions; and that every effort, whether by authority of law or by voluntary combination. to limit that equality in the establishment of religious tests, is a violation of the freedom of science, and a deadly blow aimed at the dearest and most sacred of human privileges.

4. Resolved, That we have unshaken confi

dence in the broad, free, and national principles of the Democratic party, so long tested and now so completely triumphant; and that we believe them competent, in their applica-tion to the exigencies of the times, to correct every evil that may threaten the tranquility of the country, and to preserve alike the liberties of the people, the perpetuity of the Union, and

the integrity of the government.
5. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ken tucky will stand firmly by the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution of the Union, and that we will protect and defend them from all assaults, whether made by enemies from without, or traitors from within.

6. Resolved, That the National Democrats in the free States who have stood firmly by the rights of the States, the Constitution, and the Union, and battled against the Fusionists, Know-nothingism, Abolitionism, and all other isms, are entitled to our admiration, confidence and regard; and we assure those who were defeated by this unboly combination that none but anti-Democrats in the South rejoice over their defeat.

7. Resolved, That the recent election of free-

soilers and abolitionists to the Congress of the United States-representatives and senatorsby the party known as the fusionists, in which know-nothingism is the chief and controlling element, whose mischievous doctrines are calculated to inflict a severe blow upon the South, and endanger the union of the States, justly excites our alarm, and should be a warning to the South, and of the friends of the Constitu tion and the Union everywhere, and cause them to discountenance the extension of secret oath bound political societies. 8. Resolved, That it is the duty of every

political party to avow openly, fully, and freely, the principles and measures upon which they rely for success, and that all secret political oath-bound associations, by whatever name known, are anti-American, and are opposed to the spirit and genius of our institutions, and adverse to the principles of true democracy that we unconditionally recognize the right of every man to worship God according to the honest convictions of his mind, and the dictates of his conscience, without incurring public censure, or being proscribed from office therefor 9. Resolved, That in a free government the

people have a right to know the principles of every candidate for their suffrages; and those who belong to secret oath-bound political societies, who deny their membership, and withhold their principles from the public, are both morally and politically unworthy the confidence and support of a truthful, brave, honest, and free people.

10. Resolved, That the Kentucky democrac approve and endorse the fidelity of President Pierce to the principles upon which he was elected, and the firmness with which his administration has maintained the Constitution and the rights of every section of the Union; and that, as Kentuckians, we have observed with gratification and pride the ability, industry, and stern integrity with which our fellow-citizen, James Guthrie, has administered the Treasury

Department.
11. Resolved, That the administration of ou present able and distinguished governor meets our hearty approval, and that he deserves the thanks of the people of Kentucky, particularly for his efforts in behalf of common-school education, his vetoes of the banks, and of the gerrymandering congressional apportionment, and

the manner in which he has conducted the finances of the State; and the democracy of Kentucky, while presenting and supporting a candidate to succeed him, can point with pride and pleasure to his officiel acts, and challenge a comparison between them and the acts of any of his whig predecessors, and thus offer to

lence of democratic rule. 12. Whereas the names of two of our distin guished fellow-citizens have been presented in connection with the next presidential canvass in several of the county meetings, we deem it espectful to say that, in the opinion of this conntion, it would be premature and inexpedient

to take any action now on that subject.

13. Resolved, That Jeptha Dudley, Jas. Shan non, Isaac Wingate, Samuel I. M. Major, jr., and Grant Green, at Frankfort; C. C. Rogers and J. R. Desha, at Lexington; John H. Harney and J. C. Noble, at Louisville; L. B. Dickerson and General Wm. Johnson, of Scott, be a central committee for the State at large, whose duty it shall be to appoint congression district central committees, all of which committees shall have official power and existence until the meeting of another State convention and may fill vacancies in their own bodies; and the State central committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the State ticket, should any

Discovery of the Body of Emma Moore. The Rochester (New York) papers of Wednesday morning are filled with the details of the discovery of the body of Miss Emma Moore, whose sudden disappearance, some time since, caused so much excitement. It will be remembered how town meetings were held, rewards offered, ponds dragged, woods scoured, and houses searched in vain. But now, after the event has almost dropped from the public mind, the finding of the corps invests it with a new interest. The circumstances of the discovery are described by the Rochester Democrat as

follows: "About five o'clock on Monday afternoon the city was electrified by a report that the body of Emma Moore had been found. As the report spread, crowds of people quickly gathered, and in fifteen minutes, one or two thousand were in and about the court-house, into which the dead body of a female had just een conveyed.

"It was very soon ascertained that the bod had been seen by the friends of Emma Moore. who recognized it as her body. The clothes were very rotten, but nearly perfect, and so far as was observed, nothing indicated how she

had come to her sad fate.
"The body was found in the floom which passes between the old City Mills and the the Phœnix Buildings, and exactly in the rear of the east end of the latter. The water had risen rapidly, and was again falling, but the boiling motion of the floom brought the body into view. There was quite a hole in the ice and it is alleged that some boys, who were amusing themselves on the floom, made the

"The Upper Race, from which this floom supplied, is about the only place which was not thoroughly searched last fall, immediately after the disappearance. Attention was almost exdirected north of Maine street bridge, because Miss Moore was last seen on Maine street, and on account of the prevalent impres sion that the screams heard on North street proceeded from the missing woman. It now turns out that the screams proceeded from some other person-perhaps from some one who designed thereby to mislead.

Miss Moore disappeared on the night of No vember 14th. She has, therefore, been missing four months and five days. Appearances indi cate that she has been all the time under water. But the manner and means of her death are as

great a mystery as ever.
"It appears from the testimony of the sicians that the deceased was enciente, and had been so for six or seven months. This, together with refusal to marry her on the part of who ever betrayed her, (which may be supposed,) will be considered as affording a reason for self-destruction.

"Mr. Whitlocke, a young man who was engaged to be married to her, was examined before the coroner's inquest, at great length. He testified to an intimate, but not criminal ac. 1833 the independent system of extinguishing quaintance with her. They had been engaged be married for three years.

"The jury, as we stated yesterday, rendered verdict that she came to her death by drowning, but whether she drowned herself voluntarily or otherwise, they could not determine."

What French Scholars Think of America. The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The French Academy, composed of forty

of the most distinguished men of France in letters and sciences, were occupied at their sitting on Saturday last, in a discussion on M. Vattemare's projects of international ex-States in particular. M. Guizot was appointed orator of the day, and opening with a flattering eulogy upon the efforts of M. Vattemare, upon the great value of his scheme to both countries, and particularly to the Academy, he went on to give an enumeration of the immense number of public and society libraries in the United States, gave an aperqu of their common school system, which he extolled as being in advance of all others, and a height of 50 feet. The main ladder is the spoke of the passion with which Americans were pursuing the collection of historical re-cords referring to the history of their country. On this subject, he made the remark that Eu the charge that the Americans were a people entirely absorbed in the pursuit of a material progress; for he said that no nation who bought and read so many books, who paid so much attention to their normal schools, who had labored so hard in the improvement of government and civil laws, who had entered with such a passion into the collection of his torical records, should longer lie under this oft repeated and false imputation. His remarks net the decided approbation of the house.

M. Guizot was followed by M. Dupin, forme

president of the Senate, by M. Cousin, Minister under the Republic, by M. Nodet, Michael Chevalier, and others, all in the same strain, each eulogizing the United States and exhibiting a greater knowledge of its institutions than ting on the sill of one of the windows (there can be found in any other body of men this were four windows abreast) and on the third can be found in any other body of men this side of the Atlantic. M. Cousin grew eloquent over the school system of the United States, and the efforts of her lettered men, in establishing for the country a reputation which so clearly contradicts the remark often heard that the American cares for nothing but the "al-

mighty dollar. In the remarks of all these gentlemen, there were concealed thrusts at the present govern-ment of France which did not fail to produce their effect-remarks which, of course, the public will never see, since the proceedings are not published. There were present also, Odillon, Barrot, Count Duchatel and Count Remusat, Ministers of Louis Phillipe; and in all the Academy, I believe, there is not one friend of Louis Napoleon

VOTING IN KANSAS, -Governor Reeder has ssued a proclamation in reference to the election which is to take place in Kansas for members of the Legislature on the 30th instant. The substance of it is, that a voter must dwell tancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently; and he must have made the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other

Norfolk, according to the telegraph.

From the Baltimore American. The Fire Organization of London-The Brigade.

A valuable article in relation to "Fire ar Fire Insurance" is given in the London Quar terly Review for January. It embodies a full account of the London Fire Brigade. This is people a guarantee of the safety and excel- the result of a consolidation of the various companies that were in the service of the Insurance offices about twenty years ago. The Brigade consists of twenty-seven large horse engines, capable of throwing eighty-eight gallons a ninute to a height of from fifty to seventy feet, and nine smaller ones drawn by hand. work these are 12 engineers, 7 sub-engineers, 32 senior firemen, 39 junior firemen, and 14 drivers, or 104 men and 31 horses. In addition to these persons, who form the main establishment, and live at the different stations, there is an extra staff of four firemen, four drivers. and eight horses. The members of this sup-plementary force are also lodged at the stations, as well as clothed, but are only paid when their services are required, and pursue in the day time their ordinary occupations. This not very formidable arms of 104 men and 31 horses, with its reserve of eight men and eight horses is distributed throughout the metropolis, which is divided into four districts.

At the head of each district is a foreman who never leaves it unless acting under the superior orders of the superintendent or gene ral-in-chief, whose headquarters are in Watling street. This street was selected as the head quarters because it is almost in the centre of the city, and "is in the midst of what may be termed, speaking igneously, the most dangerous part of the metropolis—the Manchester ware-houses." Small as the Brigade is, it has been found a most useful institution; but it would be ridiculous to suppose that it does all the work at fires. The reviewer tells us where the work-

men come from. He says: "The hands to work the pumps are always forthcoming on the spot at any hour of the night, not alone for good will, as every manand there has been as many as five hundred employed at a time-receives one shilling for the first hour and sixpence for every succeed ing one, together with refreshments. In France the law empowers firemen to seize upon by-standers, and compel them to give their ser-vices, without fee or reward. An Englishman, at Bordeaux, whilst looking on, some years since, was forced, in spite of his remoustrances, to roll wine casks for seven hours out of the vicinity of the conflagration. We need not say which plan answers best. A Frenchman runs away, as soon as the sapeurs pompiers make their appearance upon the scene, to avoid being impressed. Still, such is the excitement, that there are some gentlemen with us who pursue the occupation of firemen as amateurs providing themselves with the regulation dress of dark green turned up with red, and with the accoutrements of the Brigade, and working, under the orders of Mr. Braidwood, as energetically as if they were earning their daily bread."

Premiums are given to the first three engines who reach the fire; five minutes is considered a fair time in which to harness and start. The firemen, though supported by the insurance companies, never stop to ask whether the house is insured or not; the only difference being that after putting out a fire they take charge of the salvage of the former, and leave that of the latter to its owner. The organiza tion of the Fire Brigade, as shown by tables has resulted in a material abatement of los and danger. Taking the average of the last twenty-one years, there has been a decrease of 5.7 in the last year under the head of "totally desttoyed;" though the number of houses has vastly increased within the period, and the total of fires and alarms has swelled up from 592 to 1.062. In regard to the causes of fires, the Unis: article states that there is no denying that the crime of arson owes its origin mainly to the introduction of fire insurance, and of late years has been very much increased by the pernicious competition for business among the younger offices, which leads them to deal too leniently with their customers, paying the money and asking so questions. It is calculated that one in seven of the fires which occur among the small class of shopkeepers in London is the

The Brigade is supported by the Insurance companies, each office contributing according to the amount of its business. Previous to fires was in operation, but the insurance com-panies found their losess under it so frequent and excessive that they combined to establish the present system, which in succeeding years has been brought to great perfection, and has materially reduced the risks from fire. The fire-escapes are an adjunct to the system, and prove very useful in saving life. During twenty years these escapes have been in use at 2.041 fires, and rescued 214 human beings from destruction; in 1851 thirty-six lives were saved by them, in 1852 twenty-five, in 1853 forty-six, in 1854 twenty-eight. They are simple in ope ration and readily put in service. The histo of the London Fire Brigade may be regarded as fully proving the benefits of a systematic. changes, and the greatness of the United permanently organized plan of operation, and it teaches a lesson that will sooner or later have to be learned by all our large American

cities. One of the most interesting portions of the review is devoted to details of the working of the fire escapes mentioned above. The height attainable by these escapes varies from 43} to 45 feet, and most of them carry a supplemen-tary ladder, by which they are enabled to reach one used for reaching second floors; the up per ladder folds over it and is readily raised to the required position by ropes and pulleys. Under the whole length of the main ladder is a ropeans deceived themselves when they made | canvas trough or bagging, made of stout sail cloth steeped in alum and protected by an outtrough or sheathing of copper wire net, suffi-cient space being left between the two for the yielding of the canvas in a person's descent. Although when placed against the building the canvas tunnel is almost perpendicular, the sliding down it gently and safely. The duty of the conductor is a most hazardous one, and rewards are freely distributed for daring and heroic acts. The reviewer mentions some note worthy instances of such heroism.

At a fire which broke out in November, 1844 in a house in Hatton-Garden, Conductor Sun shine, on his arrival, found the following state of things: On the second floor a man was sitfloor a man was hanging by his hands to the window-sill at the other extremity of the housefront. After having rescued the man on the second floor, he did not dare to raise his thirdfloor ladder, for fear of hitting the hanging man's hands, and causing him to fall; accor ingly, he stood upon the top rung of the second floor ladder, and by so doing could just touch with his upstrained arms the poor fellow's de-pending feet. In this position, having himself but a precarious hold of the window frame beneath, his only footing being the topmost rung, deaf and dumb.

Upon being tapped upon the foot, however, he let go, and the conductor managed, incredi-ble as it may appear, to slip him down between himself and the wall on the top of the ladder, and brought him safely to the ground. In the next case, Conductor Chapman was the hero of the scene, although the indomitable Sunshine was present. Having crossed the roofs there at the time of offering his vote. He of two adjoining out-buildings, Chapman man-must then have commenced an actual inhabiback floor of the house on fire. Having rescued a lady, he was obliged to retrace his steps over the roofs, as the fire was coming through the tiling. He could only cross by making a bridge of the short ladder; and scarcely had Over six inches of snow fell yesterday at they cleared the premises when it fell in with a tremendous crash

On another occasion this intrepid man having made an entrance into the second-floor window of a house in Tottenhem-court-road, he was obliged to retreat twice, by reason of his lamp going out in the dense smoke. On the third trial it remained in, and enabled him to search the place. "I called out loud," he says in his report, "and was answered by a kind of stifled

cry. I rushed across the landing to the back room, and encountered a man, who groaned out, "O save my wife!" I groped about, and laid hold of a female, who fell with me, clasping two children in her arms. I took them up and brought them to the escape, guiding th man to follow me, and placed them all safely in the canvas, from whence they reached the ground without injury; and finally, I came own myself quite exhausted." "We thought," said a bystander "when he jumped into the second floor window, that we should not see him again alive, and I cannot tell you how he was cheered when he appeared with the woman

and her two children."

Conductor Wood received a testimonial on vellum for the following service at a fire in Colchester street, Whitechappel, on the 29th of April, 1854: "On his arrival the fire was raging through out the back of the house, and smoke issuing

from every window; upon entering the first floor room, part of which was on fire, he discovered five persons almost insensible from the excessive heat; he immediately descended the ladder with a woman on his shoulders, and holding a child by its night clothes in his mouth; again ascended, re-entered the room, and having enabled the father to escape, had scarcely descended, with a child under each arm, when the building became enveloped in flames, rendering it impossible to attempt a rescue of the remainder of the unfortunate in-

Bombardment of Shanghai by the French A private letter from Shanghai, dated Janu

ary 1, says : "We have no political event of note, excerthe declaration of siege of the city of Shangha by Admiral Le Guerre, on the 15th ultimo The rebels, refusing at the call of the Admira to destroy a battery they had commenced erect ing near the North Gate, and the land being claimed as a part of the French concession, a party of sailors were sent on the morning of the 9th to demolish it. They were fired on from the city walls and one man mortally wounded. The Colbert shortly opened upon the city, destroying two joss houses upon the city walls, the rendezvous of the rebels, and part of their battery. On the 13th a party landed and spiked the guns of a water battery, and on the 13th the Jean d'Arc and Colbert fired on and destroyed a battery recently erected, the guns of which were observed to bear upon the French Consulate. The siege is not strictly kept up, and supplies may easily enter the city from the western side.

"Thus far the British and American naval officers have taken no part in this quarrel, limiting their duties to the protection of the for-eign settlements. The French Admiral, expecting to proceed against the Russians, does not wish to expose his men by an assault upon the city, and hesitates to bombard the place on account of loss of life and injury to innocent parties. These humane considerations are, however, overlooked by the Chinese, who re-gard these spasmodic and trifling exhibitions as the utmost of French power. He must ultimately take possession of the town, which will probably hand over to the imperialists." the town, which he

Dancing Men Furnished to Order. The following is a part of a letter from the Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats

"There is at Joubert street, No. 238, an In stitute where they furnish to order young men to dance at parties and private balls. are generally young dry goods clerks, whose awkardness has been removed by intercourse with ladies at the counter. They simply know how to compliment them on their toilettes which causes them to be witty. They are clothed, gloved, ruffled, booted, and presented, stomach empty! They cost a louis a head. mated dance. Wednesday last, the Institute of Joubert street furnished one hundred and twenty-six to the divers hops of the Chausse d'Antin. As it appears, that comprised its whole number. They are now hurrying up recruits, Madame Ra—— having engaged for herself alone thirty for the 20th of this month, twelve flaxen-haired, twelve with black hair, and six

bald headed gentlemen.
"The bald headed ones cost 25 francs a head They are taught a dignified air, and are expected to represent young magistrates, lawyers and young men of promise worn out by mid night toil. There is a fine looking old soldier, ho has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor,' who will not furnish himself for less than thirty francs, who besides h requires a second pair of gloves of his hostes at two o'clock in the morning."

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OF THE UNITED STATES TIMES

Weekly Newspaper to be pr Washington City. The undersigned, expecting soon to retire from the position he has for some time held as Superintendent of the United States Census, intends to devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly newspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part, of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original literary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several arge cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.

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y and enterprise.

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Writing Desks, in papier mache and rosewood.
Card Baskets, Inkstands, Ladies' Cabas.
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Together with a general assortment of noveltie remarkable for a combination of the useful with the ornamental, at prices suitable to the artisan of Book and Stationery store, near 9th street.

EXTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata
Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro.
have just received a beautiful assortment of—
Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles
Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.
Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and un

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The Public.

WHEN I HAVE EARNED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY, I will trade on one hundred dollars, and when I have earned one thousand dollars, I will trade upon one thousand dollars, and so increase my business and capital in proportion." I will never take credit or give my own promise to pay notes, but will pay cash for all my goods when purchased. I will keep down my expenses, and will not pay high, enormously high rents, nor live above my income, and will deal fairly with all men. Maxims like these and former experience in the wholesale and retail manufairly with all men. Maxims like these and former experience in the wholesale and retail manufacturing, as well as the import and export trades during these last five and twenty years, have enabled GEORGE P. FOX, U. S. A., U. S. N., Tailor, and l'Inventeur des Modes, to progressively rise from the humble rank of selling one vest pattern in Wall street a few years ago, to be the present sole proprietor of the store (25 feet front by 105 feet deep), opposite Pearl street, NO. 321 BROAD WAY.

WAY.

It is also equally true that with money, cash in hand, FOX—GEORGE P. FOX—has, during the past few months, made extensive purchases, at ruinously low prices, of fine

CLOTHS, FASHIONABLE VESTINGS,
CASSIMERES,
and other articles connected with the Tailoring
Business, on importation, and from respectable
city merchants, who are in want of discounted money at any price or loss, owing to an over stocked market and the circumstances of har-times, (A. D. 1854.) FOX-GEORGE P. FOX-while most thankful

to the public for the liberal patronage received, still maintains his reputation for at all times sell-ing the most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and

ing the most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and Correct Fitting.

READY MADE GARMENTS,

Dress. Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Pantaloons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c., &c., and is determined not to be outdone in liberality of dealing, nor undersold by the least nor the biggest house in the trade. He is also equally determined, to the best of his ability, to employ a meritorious laboring class of Journeymen Tailors; and others who are suffering dreadful privations for want of employment, and therefore offers, on and after this date, until the beginning of the year 1855, the resources of his magnificent Tailering Establishment, free of profit on the cost of all his goods, combined with his own gratuitous services, to his friends and the public, to be considered as a sort of present

HOLIDAY OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT! exampleizing wealthy gentlemen, United States Departments, the Executive, Officers of the Army and Navy, Bankers, Foreigners, Citizens, the present imperative duty of solvent tradesmen and merchants to employ their fellow-men, aid and assist the inauguration of a better state of trade all over the world from the commencement of the New Year, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfive. I am, fellow-citizens, (representing one of the links of Commerce,) yours truly, ever grateful and obliged,

GEORGE P. FOX. Sans United States Leader of Fashions,
Headquarters, No. 321 Broadway,
L. S. GEORGE P. FOX.
Dec 19—

TREMIUM BOOTS,-Gentlemen are re-PREMIUM BOOTS.—Gentlemen are requested to call at my store, Browns' Hotel, and examine the fine case of BOOTS that was awarded the highest premium at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, manufactured by Godfrey & Co., Philadelphia. Please call early, as they will be returned in a few days. I have a fine assortment of Boots on hand and for sale from the same establishment; also, of C. Benkert's and P. Conrad's make, of Philadelphia, as well as my own manufacture, comprising the largest and best selected stock of Boots that has ever been in the market.

Fashionable Bootmaker, Browns' Hotel. market. JOHN MILLS, Fash:onable Bootmaker, Browns' Hotel.

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CHIRTS MADE TO ORDER .- STEVENS Brown's Hotel, is prepared to make Shirts to easure, and warrants them in all cases to fit. Gents troubled with bad fitting Shirts can STEVENS'S Dec 7-3uf Salesroom, Brown's Hotel.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL THE NATIONAL HOTEL,

In this city, will be re-opened for the reception of guests on the 27th of this month.

The removal of the Kitchen from the basement to
the rear of the building, and the alterations in and
about the Dining Rooms, will add greatly to the
convenience and comfort of its guests. The table
will be furnished with the best the markets can
afford, and served in the best style, and no expense
or labor will be spared to render the house, in
every respect, equal to any in the country. The every respect, equal to any in the country. The subscriber, therefore, trustathat a generous public will continue the liberal patronage which has always been extended to the house. Persons desiring to procure rooms for the winter, can do so at any time after the 20th, by calling at the Hotel.

E. D. WILLARD. Washington city, November 14, 1854.

NEW NOVEL, by the author of "Mary Barton."-North and South, by the author Crawford, the Moorland Cottage, &c. Price

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The applicant is, an experienced teacher, good address, and will furnish the best reference both in regard to character and ability.

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T REDUCED PRICES .- As the season A is advanced, we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices; therefore gentleman wish-ing to consult economy in purchasing fine Over-coats, Talmas Dress, Frock, and Business Coats; Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants; Velvet, Silk, Satin, and Merino Vests; Under Shirts and Drawers, and all other ready made garments of fine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices.

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LOR THE SPRING TRADE, Gent's Ho-Brown's Hotel, is now opening a fresh and large variety of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a large assortment of silk and cotton Half-Hose, plain and fancy.

STEVENS'S
Feb 24—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

T ATER YEARS, by the Author of "the ATER YEARS, by the Author of "the Author of the Author of Miscellaneous Poems, by Charles Leland Potter, A. M. General Notions of Chemistry, translated from the French, by Edmund C. Evans. M. D.

The Land of the Saracens, by Bayard Taylor. Brushwood picked up on the Continent; or Last Summer's Trip to the Old World, by Orville Horwits.

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